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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

25X1A2g

COUNTRY Foreign Countries

DATE OF
INFORMATION 7-24 October 1949SUBJECT FOREIGN RADIO REACTIONS TO THE HOUSE HEARINGS
ON THE U.S. ARMED SERVICES CONTROVERSY

DATE DIST. 2. October 1949

HOW
PUBLISHED Radio BroadcastsWHERE
PUBLISHED**RETURN TO CIA LIBRARY**

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE
PUBLISHED 7 - 24 October 1949SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

LANGUAGE Several

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SOURCE FBID (This strictly factual report is based solely on monitored foreign radio broadcasts received in Washington up to 7 a.m., 24 October 1949. It reproduces a report prepared in response to a special request.)

INTRODUCTION: Foreign radios have generally steered clear of comment about the House hearings on the controversy among the American armed services. Brief news reports have been issued by London and Paris. Commentaries have been limited to two from Moscow, and one each from Budapest and Havana. Neither of Moscow's commentaries capitalizes on the armed services dispute as such. Both make reference to the atomic explosion in the USSR. One of them, beamed exclusively to each of the Satellites and Yugoslavia, exploits Admiral Radford's "angry speech" as if it were a single event indicating that the "U.S. aggressors are losing their illusions" because of Soviet possession of the atom bomb. The other, broadcast in German and Russian Kellschreiber, discusses General Bradley's testimony as if it were a major policy speech winding up the first session of the 81st Congress; Viktorov, the commentator, lashes out at Bradley's "outspoken program of bandit aggression... against the USSR and the Peoples Democracies" and attributes his alleged "hysteria" to the atomic explosion in the USSR. The Budapest radio also cites the Soviet atomic explosion as the reason for a revision of the alleged American conception of a "push-button" war. The Havana radio traces the history of the armed services dispute and wonders whether the apparently imprudent revelation of U.S. military secrets may not be part of a clever attempt to distract attention from America's real military plans and strength.

"ADMIRAL RADFORD'S LOST ILLUSIONS": This is the title of the first Moscow commentary, taken from the Soviet trade union organ TRUD and beamed in East-European languages on 21-22 October. Asserting that Radford is as much of a "warmonger" as the colleagues he criticized, Moscow says that in contrast to them he realizes "his arms are too short... for transporting planes into such territories from which attacks on the Soviet Union are possible." Radford's "derision" of the "idea of an atomic blitzkrieg" with the help of the B-36--an idea that Moscow itself has derided in the past--is attributed to the Soviet

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atomic explosion and his resultant skepticism about the "courageous plans of the U.S. militarists. Radford melancholically declares that the theory of an atomic blitzkrieg is an unfounded illusion of the contemporary U.S. strategists. ... It must be realized, proclaims the disillusioned admiral, that there is no cheap and easy method of winning the war."

BRADLEY'S "PROGRAM OF AGGRESSIVE WAR" AGAINST THE USSR AND SATELLITES: The second Moscow commentary, a PRAVDA "International Review" by Viktorov, is broadcast on 23 October. Treating Bradley's testimony as the culmination of the Congressional session whose "inglorious results vividly reflect the reactionary, aggressive course of U.S. policy," Viktorov charges that Bradley, "the main strategist of the North Atlantic bloc," demanded "a still fiercer armaments race, still more active preparations for war," and seizure of still more foreign bases. "Everything is really quite clear, and it is impossible to have said it more openly. ... Going into a fit of hysterics, Bradley... is himself exposing the aggressive plans of U.S. imperialism."

BRADLEY'S "FOREWORD" TO ACHESON'S PEACE PROPOSALS: "Not only does Bradley's rudely outspoken speech bring to mind the war preparations in the imperialist camp," says the PRAVDA commentator.

"It is at the same time a murderous foreword for the 'peace' proposals which Acheson intends to make at the U.N. General Assembly in order to try once again to deceive the peoples and to mislead world public opinion."

THE ETHICS OF ATOM BOMBING: Both Soviet commentaries make reference to testimony related to the ethics of atom bombing. Radford's statements are explained by his realization that "the U.S. was no longer the monopolistic proprietor of the atomic weapon" and by the "constant growth of the partisans of peace." "The admiral himself had to mention the people rejecting the plans of the war instigators. This is why the admiral suddenly became moral-minded." As for Bradley, "with Hitlerite cynicism he explained how he understands 'humane methods' of warfare. 'I do not,' he exclaimed, 'call for senseless destruction of towns and populations. But it is clear that workers live near factories and that if you are bombing the factories, you will also be bombing the population.' Everything is really quite clear...."

REPERCUSSIONS OF THE "STRENGTH OF THE DEMOCRATIC CAMP": Both Moscow and Budapest use the Soviet atomic explosion as a point of departure for claims about the strength of the democratic camp--which in turn is said to explain much of the recent testimony before the House committee. Discussing Radford's testimony, the superiority of the "democratic camp" over the "camp of the warmongers" is given as the reason for American military experts' rejection of Representative Cannon's idea of a "cheap and easy aggressive war in which European soldiers would die whereas Americans would collect the booty." Bradley's "fit of hysterics" and "super-nervousness" is explained as follows:

"His mental balance has been upset by the atomic explosion in the USSR. This U.S. Marlborough is literally deprived of his sleep by the growing might of the USSR and the Peoples Democracies, of whose might he speaks with fear and with hatred, but which he cannot fail to recognize."

Nor is Bradley alone in this. "Great discomfiture prevails in the camp of the warmongers... who see the multiplying and strengthening forces standing for peace." Budapest publicizes some of the testimony about the "up-to-date air defense" of the USSR, whose jet-fighters could "easily deal with the B-36."

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